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## THEY ATTACK AND RETREAT

Insurgents Assault American Lines at Daybreak.

## ARE QUICKLY BEATEN OFF

They Met With Heavy Loss—Aguinaldo—Otis—More Troops to be Sent.

## ADVANCE AND RETREAT.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A cable to the Sun from Manila, dated June 16th, 7:30 p. m., says: The recent preparations of the insurgents occupying the country in the vicinity of San Fernando culminated at 4:30 o'clock this morning in a simultaneous attack on the American lines encircling the town. The Iowa Regiment held the right of the line, the Kansas Regiment left, and the Montana Regiment and Seventeenth regular infantry the center. The rebels prior to their attack cut the telegraph line north from Calumpit, and destroyed a section of the railroad, with the evident intention of severing communication with Manila and preventing the sending of reinforcements to Gen. MacArthur, who was in command.

MacArthur reports that there are good grounds for believing that Aguinaldo personally commanded the insurgents. The rebel line was more than three miles long. Many Filipinos were brought from the north to take part in the attack, the railroad being employed for their transportation. Aguinaldo seems to have thought it possible to capture the town, but he soon discovered his mistake. The American troops did splendid work. The Iowans responded to the attack by immediately making a sharp advance, driving the rebels helter-skelter before them. The Kansans, too, did extremely effective work.

The fight continued for only a short time, the insurgents being repulsed with heavy loss everywhere along the line. The Iowans found fifteen dead and several wounded Filipinos on their front. The Kansans counted thirty-nine dead and several wounded natives on their part of the field. Early this afternoon MacArthur reported that nearly 100 dead and wounded Filipinos had already been found. More than seventy-five rifles were captured by the Americans. MacArthur says that the insurgents certainly numbered more than 3000, and that probably nearly 5000 took part in the attack.

When the telegraph failed to work between Calumpit and San Fernando a signal sergeant and three men started out to make repairs. They found that the line had been cut at Apalit, and that the railroad had been torn up for some distance. It was found impossible for the party to do any work, as they were attacked by natives who were concealed in huts. They returned for re-enforcements, and twenty men were assigned to aid them. The line was soon repaired, supplies being sent from San Fernando. The railroad track was also repaired, and at 10 o'clock communication with the south was re-established. The American loss was fourteen wounded, two severely.

## OTIS REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:  
"MANILA, June 16.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Northern insurgents concentrated large forces near San Fernando, and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops. The enemy were quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on the field and a large number of wounded. Our casualties, fourteen wounded, mostly very slight. Preparations for this attack were in progress several days. It is believed the attack was under the personal direction of Aguinaldo."

## MANY MORE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—That

Gen. Otis may be able to renew as soon as possible active operations against the insurgents the War Department has issued special orders directing the immediate preparation of transports to carry to the Philippines nearly 4500 more troops. The first step in this direction was taken yesterday, when the Quartermaster's Department rechartered the Zealandia and Valencia for service between San Francisco and Manila. In order that there shall be no delay in fitting up the transports now at San Francisco, special orders have been telegraphed Col. Long, superintendent of the army transport service at San Francisco. This order says in part: "Make a special effort to have the Zealandia refitted as quickly as possible for the return to Manila. It is very important that the Sheridan, Pennsylvania and Zealandia be ready for service at the earliest date practicable."

The War Department announces that the Zealandia will sail from San Francisco on June 22d. The Pennsylvania will sail on the 24th.

## ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A cable to the Sun dated Manila, June 16th, 7:30 p. m., says: The Filipino junta at Hongkong is extremely active in reporting the operations of the anti-expansionists in the United States. It says that the present propaganda against the annexation of the Philippines will affect the American elections, and will soon result in the overthrow of President McKinley and the election of a party which will recognize the independence of the insurgents. There is no doubt that these statements give great backbone to the rebels and encourage natives to fight who would otherwise be quiet, knowing that their cause is hopeless. A prominent fighting General said today that these objectors at home are directly responsible for the loss of many American lives, and that they are making necessary extra efforts to subdue the insurrection by their encouragement of the Filipinos. He added that the bringing about of peace would be comparatively easy were it not for the work of the anti-expansionists.

## CENSORSHIP.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A World's Washington special says: The President is determined to continue to enforce the censorship of private and press dispatches at Manila. Within a few days he has intimidated forcibly to Gen. Corbin that too much information is being made public from the War Department. Gen. Otis is in supreme authority over the Manila censorship, and it is not within the War Secretary's province to order its abatement.

Newspaper correspondents are forbidden by Gen. Otis to file press reports from Hongkong, and are warned that if they evade censorship by this method their "usefulness to their papers will cease immediately." Col. Thompson, the censor, in a private letter to an officer here, writes: "My duties are exceedingly trying."

## Stocks Abroad.

San Francisco, June 17.  
Hana Plantation—Sales \$18.  
Hutchinson Plantation—Sales at \$33.87½.  
H. C.—Sales, \$102.  
Kilauea Plantation—\$31 asked.  
Onomea Plantation—\$40.25 bid, \$40.50 asked.  
Paauhau Plantation—\$40.25 bid, \$40.37½ asked.

## Chas. Schermerhorn Here.

One of the patriotic Honolulu boys who went to the front in the Philippines at the first opportunity, has returned to the city, and will make his home here again. Charles Schermerhorn enlisted with the First California Regiment, going into Company I, which lost its Captain and a number of men in action. Mr. Schermerhorn left the command only in March last, being invalided home. He was in the hospital for a time from fever poisoning, and the loss of a foot was threatened. He was then attacked by fever, and at one time was reported to be dying of quick consumption. He now turns up from California and Portland, looking in regular football trim. Schermerhorn was on duty during the most exciting times from the fall of Manila. He thinks now that the fighting will continue indefinitely unless some general like Miles is given command with a big force. He speaks in the highest terms of the whole island contingent in the Philippines.

## RECALL OTIS SEND MILES

Strong Language of an Administration Paper.

## IT POINTS OUT ALTERNATIVES

The Campaign on Luzon—After Four Months of War—Gen. Otis and Gen. Miles.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Evening Journal, which has been an ardent supporter of the McKinley administration, in its late issue this afternoon prints on the first page a double-headed editorial calling upon the President to set aside his personal prejudices and send Gen. Miles to Manila to put down Aguinaldo's rebellion and stop the awful sacrifice of human life now being made to the incapacity of some one—probably more than one—and intimating that Otis and Alger are equally guilty in the matter of blundering. The editorial in part follows:

"The President ought to make up his mind that the administration is going to crush the Filipino revolt, and do it soon, or else get out of the islands. There seems to be a failure among his advisers to comprehend the gravity of the situation and to estimate aright the formidable size to which the present shilly-shally policy has permitted the insurrection to grow."

"It is evident that the Americans are losing ground, while the Filipinos are gaining. Territory once taken is abandoned. If the Filipinos rely on mere guerrilla warfare, American military operations are hardly more than forays into the enemy's country, followed by retreat toward Manila. This is due to lack of men to garrison the conquered territory, and probably to lack of a competent head to direct campaigns. With almost absolute control over the supply of telegraphic news furnished to the press, Otis has failed to make a much better showing against the Filipinos than the Spaniards made against them, or to demonstrate by any test his ability to make the most of such an opportunity as he has been given."

"Meanwhile the insurgents are adding daily to their numbers and armament, while the Americans are losing many men through wounds and disease. The Filipinos began to fight with bows and arrows. Now they are using artillery. They are developing major tactics, and learning to withstand American charges. The American forces in the islands are said to be reduced to 10,000 effective men, and it has been found necessary to press into active service the recently recruited and comparatively green regiments of regulars."

"After four months of 'war' the Americans are still defending the point where they were first attacked. 'Everything points to the failure of the present plan of procedure, and to an immediate and imperative need of more troops and a competent man to direct them. The administration can have troops if it will summon resolution to call for them. It has a man at hand, for it has pigeon-holed him in the War Department."

"Major General Nelson A. Miles should be given immediate and personal command of all military operations in the Philippines, with enough men to conquer and garrison the islands. 'The administration should forget its petty quarrels with him over the beef supply and give the country the benefit of his experience and military skill. Gen. Miles' career gives ample proof of his ability to handle any military problem that might confront him in the islands, provided he is properly supported at home."

"Let the President summon his resolution and do his duty. Let him shake off the hampering influence of his discredited Secretary of War, and call to his aid instead the undoubted military genius of the major general commanding the army. Let him disregard the caution and timidity of the political tricksters about him and con-

sistently appeal to the people to furnish him the volunteers Miles will need."

"If he cannot do that, let him withdraw the American troops and abandon the idea of pacifying the islands. The war has been decisive of nothing. Lawton is capable, but he is not at the head of affairs. Funston is brave, but his individual exploits do not end hostilities. The privates are as courageous as Funston, but they are being sacrificed over and over on the same ground, now won, now abandoned, now conquered again. These ineffective little campaigns make up one great, useless waste of American lives, and the country is growing weary of the spectacle."

"It ought to be ended. The proper way to end it is to send Miles, and more troops. But if the President is unable to rise to the sacrifice of the feelings of favorites which the sending of Miles would involve, and afraid to take the political risk attendant upon calling for more volunteers, let him recall the troops now in the islands and stop the useless slaughter of Americans and Filipinos. The country is growing tired of secrecy and chicanery and faltering and trifling."

## RETURN OF THE OREGONS.

Regiment Numbers a Thousand and Thirty-five Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Otis cables the following announcement of the return of volunteers:

"MANILA, June 14.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Transports Ohio and Newport, carrying Oregons, First Signal Corps and discharged soldiers from different organizations, left for San Francisco this morning, via Nagasaki. The Oregons number forty-six officers, 1035 enlisted men; the signal company, four officers and thirty-two enlisted men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday. OTIS."

## FOR MARK TWAIN.

LONDON, June 16.—The dinner which the White Friars Club gave Mark Twain this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author, and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. Each of the speakers, among whom were the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Poulton Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme.

## ROCKEFELLER IN COPPER.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 16.—Marcus Daly of Montana and his associates in the Anaconda Mining Company have sold all their holdings in that company's vast and varied interests to an Eastern syndicate headed by John D. Rockefeller for \$25,000,000. Though the transfer occurred more than a month ago it has never been made public. The sale leaves Mr. Daly with nothing in Montana except his Bitter Root stock farm. He is pledged not to engage in copper mining in Montana.

## EARTHQUAKE AT ILOILO.

MANILA, June 17.—10 A. M.—An earthquake shock was felt at Iloilo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The inhabitants say it was the severest ever known. It is supposed that the shock was caused by the volcano Conloan, in Negros, in eruption. An explosion was heard, apparently under Iloilo, followed thirty seconds later by a shaking of the earth.

## FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16.—Two explosions less than an hour apart occurred early this morning in the Caledonia mine of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay, Cape Breton. Eleven men were killed, six in the first explosion and five in the second.

## WAR INSURANCE AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, June 15.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyds today at 15 per cent for three months and at 2 per cent for insurance of buildings at Johannesburg.

## BERNHARDT'S PLANS OPPOSED.

BERLIN, June 14.—The German authorities have refused to grant to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt permission to play in Alsace-Lorraine unless she plays in some important German city first.

## AND STILL THEY COME.

An immense shipment of dry goods has just been received by L. B. Kerr and are in shape now and ready for inspection. All are cordially invited.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome